plor A. D. HILLIARD-Rocky Bosier Parish, La.

DESPORTES—Ridgeway, S. C. Manufly M. Bell.—Monticello, S. C. even a subject S. McMaster—Rossville, S. C. of thought. y. J. L. Martin-Jackson's Creek, It is not necessary to wade through vention.

DAVID ELKIN-Allston, S. C.

#### Impressions in the Court Room.

sible point in proof upon both sides, tice. it serves to support the case to whose terise pure justice and law. aid it is called.

last in one of the counsellor's arguments.

tended. We are giving only impres- tion, but that when these exist in a get. sions, and such are those made en our measure with the other in a high demind, upon seeing the Chancellor for the first time.

Another impression was that the to express all final departures of personal and real estate, and especially all that departed during and with the

But another impression was the peculiar effect produced at the sight of some memento of the Confederacy, that is some official representative of that defunct organism. It is well known that to recall to an individual sickly smile. And it is just the same with communities and countries. So on Tuesday last when occasion arose that nine thousand and some hundred dollars in Confederate bonds should be produced as mute witnesses we defer those. in the trial, that pitiful bundle of paper excited that same species of smile. And so will such do so long as the re-

all our own impressions in the Court ed upon in the Platform of the Nation- "who agree in the following proposi-Room.

nable, no one can deny that his rea- upon the representation of the South? "Iy accept the national situation and son for it might very well and fre- We answer, because they really quently prove a perplexing source of want the South there. But what is the Judiciary is just as much hidden from the South must have representation, the man who takes umbrage at the de- but her representatives must be loyal, cision of Courts because it conflicts and their lowalty must be of such a

ad upon the universal principle-ex- adopted by and incorporated in the tional situation.

practice they are grounded upon the and Representatives to the people." essential proposition-Auli alteram Yes, the prime movers in this Conpartem, -- "Let each part be heard."

COMPANIES CONTROL OF STREET STREET, STREET STREET, STR

may whimper at their authority; Messrs. Perry and Manning, Kennebut any discriminating mind can com- DY, AIKEN, McGowan and FARROW the necessity of their existence, but the mediation of that Convention. tion and in the application that make care incorrect, let him read all

J. W. McCneignr-Salem Church, hend its two grand principles, any tion will meet in Philadelphia. No and no one who sees the matter in the The affability and urbanity of the rateness which was requisite to constite then if it goes beyond the principles matter, but our view is the result of tion of our readers the platform of Chancellor presiding are to the gentle- tute a Rubens or an Angelo. In- it has declared will govern it, that will honest conviction, and we hope the men at the Bar a sure passport to the deed law and equity are the offspring be the time for us to aid them. The Patriot will at least give us credit for ground our distinguished Governor that should be panished, and that we most satisfactory relations in legal pro- of an innate sense of justice. It is the fact is, that Convention will not admit that much. And our view of the maeadings. Easy without familiarity, conjoint exercise of both the moral and the men we would send, unless it toriol of that Convention and of the which he "cordially" endorses, and of ad dignified without studied formall- intellectual faculties that develop means to say one thing and do anoth- object it has in the future is drawn which he says "it seems to me that by, he wins the esteem of all who ap- them ; the one gives the notion or the er. reach him, and unconsciously com- ilea of justice, while the other moulds mands their respect. Highly culti- that idea and gives it the form of law. vated in intellect, and having well- Equity may be styled innate justicesaveloped analytical powers of mind, Law, that justice embodied. Com- upon a brief editorial copied from the trines now extant throughout the and a quick sense of justice and right, mon law is but another title for innate News, and basis its presumption of United States. is well calculated to sit as judge justice, while Statute law is the same what our position is, upon that artiend jury in disputed cases between embedied and made ready to hand fer ele. nan and man. One of his strong application, or rather for testing apmental applications is undoubtedly plications for claims upon justice. the fondness for laying proof along- Hence there are too causes wherein Convention on the 1-4th of August ide of proof; for obtaining every post lie the defeating of the ends of just prox., believing it to be the duty, to Constitutional Union time and

and argument with argument, and then placing one against the other in the scale of justice, marking with exact. The second is when the war; some of the freedom of the third is that of the anti-Te scale of justice, marking with exact- its application to particular cases is specific that characterized the Americ Cath. Constitutional Union men, such ness on whose side the balance of the misimerpreton to subserve selfth ends, can people, and of the liberty of the as ex-Governor Penny. Every protect to subserve selfth ends. weight should fall. There is one feature to the law is essentially, proceed the parameter than in School fall. There is one feature to the law is essentially, proceed the parameter than in School fall. There is one feature to the law is essentially, wants more of these. He is yet for this doctrine. leans as it were peculiarly upon the counsellors at the Bar. It is their reference to eases as precidents in however their with a sense of justice, welfar are thorsely damaging person-bow, such reference to eases as precidents in however their their reference to eases as precidents in however their their reference to ease as precidents in how are free from those tains that at-al as well as public interests. Is this Union Convention issued? If we can in the second the resulting to the solution of the second the resulting to the solution. Law or Equity. Such references are tach to in the first case, it is over- politic? always gratifying. but he who refers perched, not fully set forth, or it is should be extremely cautious to offer eyaded. In both cases, while all the one forcible in its bearing upon the due forms of law are gone through ease in point, for his Honor will thor- with, it is after all a more mockery, a oughly sift every such reference to see deformed representative of that symhow in what way and to what extent metry and consistency which charac-

It will readily appear from this It is true every one should do this train of impressions how absolutely who occupies a similar position ; but it essential it is that our law-makers is not true that every one does. It is should be men above suspicion. How only to those who do this that others essential that they should be selected look as a guide in their decisions. It from those who have an acute sense of is to men of different minds from this, right and wrong. We do not mean that are due those "loose" decisions only those who are simply respectable which were referred to on Tuesday for morality, for many a man may commit an act of injustice and wrong who still has a very acute sense of But we have extended this part of both. Not that obliquities in conduct our impressions further than we in- should be a passport to popular cleva- porary that we desire all of it we can gree, the last should not be rejected

because in combination with the first. And we could not but be gratified phraso "gone up the spout" has been on Friday last in the Court House, logalized. Our able legal practition- when counsellor cited a case of the ors have adopted it, not however in all origin of a statute law, and stated that its parts, but in an abbreviated style. it grew out of a necessity felt, but the ture." "Gone up" may now be properly used necessit; was not ettempted to be met until a demand was made upon the expounders of law to suggest the best form in which the law to meet that necessity should be east.

It is highly gratifying to us of South Carolina to look back upon the list of the framers, expounders and administrators of justice in our State. Our Law and Equit, are a proud monument to the sense of justice. But we any cherished but defeated scheme in have prolonged these impressions. his past life, is to provoke a faint and We may embody others that were made. We did intend to submit some impressions in regard to the relation between law and morals, as the latter appear to us to be understood in connection with law and equity, but

## What of the Test Oath?

Every man North as well as South sult of the "situation" it represents knows that the only reason that we remains vividly impressed upon our have not been able to secure represenminds. There is an instinctive desire tafion in Congress is on account of the to see it out of the way ; not because Test Oath. If this great obstacle, we were ashamed of it then, nor be- universally granted to be the only one cause we are now ashamed of what it thrown in our way, has elicited no exonce represented, but because it re- pression of opinion from either the enminds us of defeat in a cherished plan. dorses of the Official Call for a Na-But we have said enough, though not tional Convention, nor has been touchal Union Club, we ask in all good It is said of an old Judge some- conscience, what are we to infer ! where that he preferred to hear but Evidently that that Convention will one side of a case, for when he heard not be expected to make any changes restrictions laid upon us of the South. both he could not decide how to pro- in the existing condition precedent to That paragraph is in these words: nounce judgment. While the prac- our admittance to Congress. But says tice of the old judge would be abonii- one, why do they insist then so much

annoyance. But the beauty of the nature of their demand? Why, that "tion, the Union and the Government of trumpets that the Union is to be the judge because it tasked his pa- "under any existing Constitutional or le. body. But this Call lays down three Congress, if they take the Test Oath. "gal test." These italicised words are for those who would heed it. Law and Equity in theory are bas- the language of President Johnson 1. Those who loyally accept the na- President and the Radicals has been, wishes of the citizens thereof.

act justice to every citizen; and in "Address of the Democratic Senators

rienced defeat in either law or Equity, we candidly warn our people that States. prehend not only the expediency and will never get into Congress through will also discover beauties in adapta- If any one thinks this view and infer-

nators of the move for a National Con-

M'C. The American Patriot and Our Pesition. The Patriot of the 13th animadverts

We have advocated in the column of the Patriot the representation of the and then comparing proof with proof, The first is, when in the fermation ple of the South to seize upon every Democratic member c. Congress of our of to pronounce you a traitor? Can during the war.

> The above extract we clip from the Patriot. Unfortunately, the Patriot, phia, and who are not expected to go like every other paper that has come to there. us advocating our representation in the Convention, advances its idea of the nature of the call for the Convention, based upon its imagination, and then goes into a homily upon that idea.

The l'atriot may see a "duty" and an "interest" in our accepting the invitation to go to Philadelphia, but for the of life us we cannot. And as for "rewe demur to so broad an application of its idea of the invitation to attend that Convention. As to "some" of Conservative members of Congress to such a thing. Patriot speaks, we assure our contem- cur these words :

We will submit to the candid consideration of the Patriot our reasons for opposing, not the Convention, but our sending any delegates there, and we ask that paper to give those reasons calm consideration before charging us with "rejecting every over-

1. The first fact is that a Conven tion has been called to meet in Philadelphia on the 1 1th of August.

2. The second is that we have had cromulgated to us, of South Carolina, four officia! papers in reference to said Convention. (1.) The Official Call. (2.) The Address of the Democratic Congressmen. (3.) The Platform of the National Union Club. (4.) The Address of Vice-President Our to the People of South Carolina.

After the announcement of these facts, the first thing to notice is, who the principles therein set forth." are invited ? We confess when we began to read the Official Call, and had feel rejoiced that steps were about to be taken to unite the masses of the North and South in sober delibera-

"Such delegates will be chosen by Test Oath ? 'the electors of the several States who "sustain the Administration in main-"taining unbroken the Union of the "States under the Constitution which

"our fathers established." What a broad magnanimous ground upon which to extend an invitation! That is what made us feel elaced. But when we continued to read-"and "tions"-our suspicions were aroused. But when we reached the last paragraph we felt depressed because of the

"But no delegate will take a seat in 'such Convention, who does not loyal-"cordially endorse the principles above "set forth, and who is not attached in "true allegiance to the Constitu-"of the United States."

There we find who are invited. Congress makes but one condition

eiples above set forth.

3. And are attached in true allevention do want representatives in giance to the Constitution, the Union Captious selfishness which has expe- Congress from South Carolina, But and the Government of the United other more serious objections for an of the States under the Constitution

tion of slavery and the supremacy of the Federal Government, we could aceven a subject so dry, one well worthy the official announcements of the origition, because we have all taken the Convention. oath of allegiance to that effect.

But it is in the second restriction that volumes of books on law to appre- As before said, we hope the Conven- we find every reason to object to the Call more than it is, in order to appreciate inference can be drawn that we are distight we do can heartily sanction the the beauties of the fine arts, to pore loyal (the abominable word) because move to elect delegates to the Convenover the principles in all their clabo- we cannot join it. Let it meet, and tion. We may misconstrue the whole vocates and prime movers.

'It will be necessary first however to and with sincerity." define the three leading political doc-

The first is that of the unconditional Union men, such as ex-Governor Holden of North Caroling. All the Hadicals endorse this.

The second is that of the Test Outh say nothing of the interest, of the peo- WILLIAM H. SEWARD. Nearly deed

friend | nent man in Sent's Caroling end

answer this, we can then tell products who are expected to go to Philipdels

Will the Patriot please examine this language :

"But the exclusion of loyal Senators fusing every overture for his (our) "and qualified under the Constitution ty of a country that ignores them, we welfare," we assure the Patriot that "and the laws, is unjust and revolu- cannot. Heaven knows this State, even "tionary."

that freedom and liberty of which the The People of the United States, oc-"We cordially approve the call for

"a National Union Convention \* \* \* "and endorse the principles therein set "forth."

In the Platform of the National Union Club, seventh resolution, are found these words

"That all the States of the Union "are entitled by the Constitution of "the United States to representation in the councils of the nation, and that "returned, having the requisite qualifications as prescribed by law, should be 'admitted to their seats in Congress "without unnecessary delay."

Observe now that in the first paper we have those who are .--- "properly chosen and qualified under the Constitution and the laws"-

In the third we have those "having the requisite qualifications as prescribed by law."

In the second we have the fact shown that its signers --- "endorse

That is, those principles one which is that the eleven excluded their representatives must be qualified ry. 2. Resolved, That our confidence in according to existing Constitutional legal the ability, integrity, patriotism and tests. And these are the very words they not apply to and embrace the

Then who are invited to attend that Convention? Why evidently those who subscribe to the political doctrine as defined in the second class as above; that is, the Test Oath Constitutional Union men, of whom Secretary rights of the several States unimpair SEWARD is a prominent leader. But ed. of which President Andrew Johnson is the head and front,

Great stress is laid by the advocates of representation in the Convention of the maintenance inviolate of the upon the announcement that its purpose is to sustain the Administration. rights of each State to order and con- ourselves that Southern delegates to But when that Convention has reach- trol its own domestic institutions aced the position of President Jourson, it cording to its own judgment excluwill have gone no farther than simply to assert that the South ought to be to that balance of power on which the of that Convention. represented by men who can take the Test Oath. Hence with all their blast restored by the action of this Convention, it means nothing more than that to prescribe the qualifications of electhe representatives Manning and Per- tors therein ; and that it would be sub- call, to announce that Gov. Orr, rewith his selfish ends, as it was from character that it "cannot be questioned precedent to representation in that av from South Carolina may go into versive of the principles of our Gov-And the whole issue between the

test.

reference to representation, will not guaranteed to them by the Constitusecure the entrance of our delegates tion. cept the the invitation on that score. into Congress. So that nothing would 7. Resolved, That all the States of

The Patriot may fest assured that removal of our objections. M'C.

### Platform of the National Union Club.

Below we present for the considera. the National Union Club. It is the 8. Resolved, That treason is a crime stands upon, it contains principles are opposee to compromising with

Gentle reader, would you know what your honor and sincerity have to paid. subscribe to ! Just read this:

"nesty, for universal suffrage."

you afford to condema yourself as one to lost easting that you?

the whee do you whink of the fol-

"live, are the words of the o. I belowed he cared for by the Govern-"inent."

If Governor Onn is willing to put the cemteries of the Federal dead unthree of the official papers to which at- der the peculiar care of the Governthem ? In the seventh proposition of he can "sincerely" turn over to the teathe Official Call, second clause, occurs der mercies of that Government the families of those who c'ed that that Government might live, and leave "and Representatives, properly chosen | these other families to the cold chari-

deliberately "sincerely" and "honorably" pronounce herself guilty of upon the blue skies in living fire, a treason, and dishonor the memory of her fallen heroes. It is a bitter thought, even to conceive it, but it is Nor have those who scorched our past endurance when we are called

is honor even in defeat. Speech may be as valuable as silver, but silence now is more precious and more to be "all loyal members duly elected and desired than fine gold. How can we send delegates to a Convention with our eyes open to humiliation. No charity, PEOPLE OF THE SOUTH, EE

CALM AND DIGNIFIED IN SILENCE. 1. Resolved, That we are now, as horetofore, ardently attached to the Union of the States under the Constitution of the United States; that we deny the right of any State to secode, are null and void ; that all the States are now States of this Union, as before the rebellion, and we deny the power of the General Government, under the Constitution, to exclude a State from

statemanship of President Johnson is istration.

3. Resolved, That we endorse the resolution of Congress of July, 1861, declaring the object of the war on our tution and the preservation of the Union, with the dignity, equality and

4. Resolved, That, in the language of the Chicago platform of 1860, and as quoted by the late President Lincoln in his first inaugural address, rights of States, and especially of the and some against it. We believe for slvely, subject only to the Constitucion of the United States, is essential South. It is better for us to stay out perfection and endurance of our politi-

cal fabric depends." 5. Resolved, That under the Constitution of the United States is reserved to the several States the right ernment for Congress to force universal suffrage upon any portion of the country in opposition to the known

that the latter would not even subject 6. Resolved, "That this Union must month.

2. And cordially endorse the prin- the members elect from the South to the be and remain one and indivisible forever," that the war for its preser-But we have extended this article vation having been brought to a trialready too long, and will defer the constitution vindicated, the rights other time. It will be observed then are to be maintained inviolate, and If by "national situation" is meant from the above that even a cordial that loyal citizens within the States the result of the war, i. e. the aboli-tion of slavery and the supremacy of reference to representation will not

We readily accede to the third restric- be accomplished by our aid in the Union are entitled by the Constitution of the United States to representation in the councils of the nation, and that all loyal members duly elect- cals are keeping our representatives our convictions are honest and serious, ed and returned, having the requisite out of Congress. and we are open to conviction with the qualifications as prescribed by law, should be admitted to their seats in Congress without unnecessary delay by their respective Houses, each House being the judge of the election, returns and qualifications of its own members.

traitors by bartering "universal amnesty" for "universal suffrage."

9. Resolved, That the payment of from the documents issued by its ad- there is not one (principle) to which the national debt is a sacred obligathis State cannot subscribe in honor tim, never to be repudiated; and that no debt or obligation incurred in any manner whatever in aid of treason or Ga. rebellion should ever be assumed or

10. Resolved, That we cordially 8. "Resolved, That treason is a crime endorse the restoration policy of "that should be punished, and that we President Johnson's as wise, patriotic, "are opposed to compromising with constitutional and in harmony with traiters by bartering universal am- the loyal sentiments and purposes of the people in suppression of the rebel-Can y a cast a vote for a delegate lion; with the platform upon which he to Phil delphia on the 14th of of the late President Lincoln, the ac-

11. Resolved, That the nation owes a lasting debt of gratitude to the soldiers and sailors of the late war for the suppression of the rebellion, and that the families of the fallen heroes et a nation owes who died that the country might live, se leading debt of graditude to the sol- are the wards of the people, and should be eared for by the Govern-

#### An Eventful Year.

1866 will stand upon the record as one of the most eventful years. The mad passions of men for nearly six years swep: like a besom of destruction over this once free and happy tention has been called above, and ment, while those of the Confederate land. This year the elements as if mark one prominent feature in all of lie "unhonored and unsung;" and if furious with wrath that puny man should attempt to rival them in power, have burst upon the land in frightful rage. Hail storms and burricanes. floods and fires, have raged, roared, dashed and howled in wild revolvy throughout the land. But there is behind this a record as black as Eroat the earnest appeal of Vice-Presiments which has not brought account Corn, \$1.80 to 1.99 per bushel. In the Address of Democratic and dent Orr, can hardly "cordially" do months which has not brought account of dark bloody deeds of murder. If Can any one of the excluded States the record in this particular for the world would start aghast at the exhi- Carolina 13 to 15c. bition.

very souls with the bitterest and hottest draught from the springs of dire-We have some dignity left. There ful war, escaped the consequences of their wrath. Portland, Maine, by Winnsboro, on M nday next, at 12 o'clock last accounts is laid in ashes. When M., for the purpose of selecting Delegates the hostile fleets lay off Charleston in to a Convention to be held in Cohombia on December, 1861, and revelled in hide- the 1st day of August next, responsive to a ous carousals over the destruction of call of distinguished D mocrats in Congress, our city, --- we blamed them. Let us concessions will be granted us there, bution follows them, let us only watch and be amazed.

## An Explanation.

It is known in this community that there are two Editors conducting this paper. The Editor-in-chief, H. A. GAILLARD, Esq., is also Commissioner and hold that all attempts at secession in Equity. Owing to pressing official business for some time before the convening of the Court of Equity, now in session, he has not used pen or seissors on the News. During that time the finished the second paragraph, we did States should be represented, but the Union, or to govern it as a Territo- call for a National Union Convention was issued. I at once opposed the proposition that we of the South should heed that call. Mr. GAILLARD and tion. Here is the second paragraph of President Jounson himself. Do undiminished, and we cordially approve the general policy of his admin- the most pleasant manner, and this explanation I am convinced, under the circumstances, is due to the public. Hereafter all editorials, at least those part to be the defence and mainte- touching important points upon which nance of the supremacy of the Consti- we differ, will appear above our respective signatures initially.

D. B. M'CREIGHT. The Press and the Convention.

The call for a National Union Convention is creating quite a stir among the members of the Press, some for that Convention will be "snubbed," that is, all who truly represent the

Public Meeting.

While no call for a public meeting is hereby issued, yet it is due to those who believe the expediency of such a

public meeting to choose delegates to meet in a State Convention, on the 23d of July, 4th Monday in this

M'C.

#### Have they Examined?

Have the advocates for representation in the National Union Convention examined carefully the grounds upon which, and the objects for which that Convention is called? Suppose the Radicals of Congress and of the North generally should issue a call for a Convention, would those same parties accept an invitation to meet with them ? But this call to which they would answer 'here are we," contains the very same principles upon which the Radi-

#### The Mysterious Murder.

The Phanix of the 14th gives the following item under its local head. It will, if true, prove of some comfort to the family of the deceased to recover hii body.

We learn that the body of a man, supposed to be named Van Eaton, a tobacconist, was found near the bridge over "big" Cedar Creek, in this District, on Sunday last, by a freedman, who was fishing in the creek, thebook having become entangled in the leg of the pants of the dead man. It is thought the supposed murderer, Hodges, also Thomas, has been arrested in Augusta.

#### Report the Strength.

It will be well for the papers in the State to report how many attend the public meetings in the Districts to send delegates to Columbia. STATES THE NEW YORK AND THE CONTROL PROPERTY AND

#### COMMERCIAL.

W ANSBORO, July 17 .- Cotton-23 26 in currency. Flour, \$14, à, i5, per barrel. Lard, 27 to 30c per pound. orn, \$1.85 a \$2.00 per bushel. Peas, \$1.75 per bushel. Bucuk, 23 to 26g per pound. Meal, \$2.00 per bushel.

Sagmen, 80c per gallon. Sal., \$5.00 per sack Butter, 25c, per pound. 4 15 or Legen. see, 15 to 31:10 per pound.

CHARLETT, aly 14, 1866,-Cotton. -Allow bales changed hands to-day at

26c, currency. Floor, \$14.00 a 15.00 per barrel. Bacon 20 a 22c, per pound, Corn, \$1.50 a 1.60 per bushel, in de-

Peas \$1.45 a 1.50 per bushel. Med, \$1.60 a \$1.70 per bu bel. Wheat, none offering, Oats, 75 a 80 per bushel Borghum, 50c. per gallon. Gold, \$1.124 a 1.45. Silver, \$1 35 a 1.373

Communa, July 14 - Cotton, 16 to Flour, \$11 to 16 per barrel Oats, \$1.10 to 1 20 per bushel. Peas, \$2,00 to 2.25 per bushel. Hay, \$2.25 to 2.70. Rice, Rangoon, prime, 114 to 124c;

Tobacco, 15c. to 1.60 per round. Coin, gold 47 to 50,

# IN RUMENTAL COURSES OF THE CHIEF STATE OF THE PROPERTY AND

for a Convention to meet in Philadelphia on the 14th day of August next, the purpose of which is to maintain and carry out the reconstruction policy of President Johnson July 17-3

## Professional.

H. A. GAILLARD. Attorney at Law,

WINNSBORO', S. C. 60 Office at present in the office of the Winnsboro News

A. S. DOUGLASS, ATTORNEY AT LAW SOLECTION IN EQUELA

WINNSBORO', S. C. Bay Office, No. 2, Law Range -- in rear f the Court House.

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july 17-if GREAT BARGAINS

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